

AUGUST 1992

ANIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR LLAMAS/ALPACAS TO BE EXPORTED  
TO JAPAN FROM THE UNITED STATES

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate (VS 17-140) issued by a veterinarian so authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the shipper, name and address of the consignee, and a complete identification of the animals to be exported. It shall also include the following:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, lumpy skin disease, Rift valley fever, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and trypanosomiasis.
2. There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of Johne's disease on the premises where the exported llamas/alpacas have been born or raised (hereinafter referred to as "the premises of origin"), for at least 5 years prior to export to Japan.
3. There has been no clinical, microbiological or serological evidence of bluetongue, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, Aujeszky's disease, hemorrhagic septicemia, listeriosis, tuberculosis, brucellosis, blackleg, anthrax, leptospirosis, malignant catarrhal fever, tetanus, trichomoniasis, campylobacteriosis, piroplasmosis and anaplasmosis on the premises of origin for 12 months prior to export to Japan.
4. The llamas/alpacas were isolated for at least 7 days from all other untested animals in a USDA-approved isolation facility that is under the supervision of a USDA accredited veterinarian from \_\_\_\_\_ (date) to the time of movement to the port of embarkation. The llamas/alpacas were inspected before and during the isolation period and were free from signs of infectious disease. (List name and address of isolation facility.)
5. The llamas/alpacas were treated twice with dihydrostreptomycin or streptomycin for leptospirosis, 25 mg/kg with an interval of 10 to 14 days between the treatments. The second treatment was done within 7 days before the shipment to Japan. (Treatment only needed if test was not done.)
6. The llamas/alpacas were treated against external parasites with an approved insecticide by an approved method during the embarkation quarantine period in statement 4, and were found free of external parasites at the time of shipment. (List date of treatment and product used.)

7. All the containers, vehicles and loading places of the ship or aircraft to be used for transportation of the exported llamas/alpacas were cleaned and disinfected in advance of loading with chemicals approved by the government authorities of the United States under the supervision of the said authorities.
8. The exported llamas/alpacas were isolated from any other cloven-hoofed animals during the transportation period within the United States. No cloven-hoofed animals were mixed with the exported llamas/alpacas at the time of shipment to Japan.
9. Feed and bedding used during the transportation period of the exported llamas/alpacas to Japan was from the same source used for the embarkation quarantine.
10. No additional feed and bedding shall be provided at any port of call throughout transportation of the exported llamas/alpacas to Japan.

#### TEST REQUIREMENTS

The llamas/alpacas tested negative to the following tests, which were conducted on the premises of origin not less than 30 and not greater than 70 days prior to export. After the negative tests, the llamas/alpacas were kept isolated from all other animals that have not had negative results to the same tests.

- (1) Tuberculosis: Tuberculin intradermal reaction test
- (2) Johne's disease: Johnin intradermal reaction test, AND either CF test (negative at 1:5 dilution) OR fecal culture test

The llamas/alpacas were tested for the following diseases with negative results while in embarkation quarantine in a USDA-approved isolation facility.

- (1) Bluetongue: CF test (negative at 1:5) OR AGID
- (2) Brucellosis: Tube agglutination test (less than 50 IU/ml) OR CF test (less than 50% fixation at serum dilution 1:5) OR ELISA
- (3) Vesicular stomatitis: CF test (negative at 1:5) OR serum neutralization test (negative at 1:8)

- |     |                |   |
|-----|----------------|---|
| (4) | Anaplasmosis:  | Microscopic examination of blood smear samples, CF test, OR card agglutination test |
| (5) | Piroplasmosis: | Microscopic examination of blood smear samples                                      |
| (6) | Leptospirosis: | Agglutination test (negative at 1:400)  |
|     |                | OR  |
|     |                | 2 treatments as described   |
|     |                | in certification statement #5   |

## OTHER INFORMATION

1. The export isolation facility shall be inspected and approved by VS prior to use (See VS Memorandum 592.105).
2. The following tests will be repeated during the quarantine period in Japan: Brucellosis; tube agglutination, and CF if necessary; microscopic examination of blood smear samples and if necessary CF test are carried out for anaplasmosis and piroplasmosis. In case that any suspicious and positive infections, parasitemia, or other infectious disease is detected during the quarantine period in Japan, the said llamas/alpacas could be returned or slaughtered by the Animal Quarantine Station in Japan.

## EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate, the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) showing:

1. The name and address of the consignor.
2. The name and address of the consignee.
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped.
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.